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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

\* \* \*

ELHADI ADAM,

Plaintiff,

v.

J. GORDON et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:16-cv-01946-APG-NJK

**ORDER**

This action is a *pro se* civil rights complaint filed pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 by a former state prisoner. On May 3, 2017, this Court issued an order directing Plaintiff to file his updated address with this Court no later than June 2, 2017. (ECF No. 13 at 2). The deadline has now expired, and Plaintiff has not filed his updated address or otherwise responded to the Court's order.

District courts have the inherent power to control their dockets and "[i]n the exercise of that power, they may impose sanctions including, where appropriate . . . dismissal" of a case. *Thompson v. Hous. Auth. of City of Los Angeles*, 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986). A court may dismiss an action, with prejudice, based on a party's failure to prosecute an action, failure to obey a court order, or failure to comply with local rules. See *Ghazali v. Moran*, 46 F.3d 52, 53-54 (9th Cir. 1995) (dismissal for noncompliance with local rule); *Ferdik v. Bonzelet*, 963 F.2d 1258, 1260-61 (9th Cir. 1992) (dismissal for failure to comply with an order requiring amendment of complaint); *Carey v. King*, 856 F.2d 1439, 1440-41 (9th Cir. 1988) (dismissal for failure to comply with local rule requiring *pro se* plaintiffs to keep court apprised of address); *Malone v. U.S. Postal Service*, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987) (dismissal for failure to comply with court order); *Henderson v. Duncan*, 779 F.2d 1421, 1424 (9th Cir. 1986) (dismissal for lack of prosecution and failure to comply with local rules).

In determining whether to dismiss an action for lack of prosecution, failure to obey a court order, or failure to comply with local rules, the court must consider several factors: (1) the public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the court's need to

1 manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring  
2 disposition of cases on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic alternatives.  
3 *Thompson*, 782 F.2d at 831; *Henderson*, 779 F.2d at 1423-24; *Malone*, 833 F.2d at 130;  
4 *Ferdik*, 963 F.2d at 1260-61; *Ghazali*, 46 F.3d at 53.

5 In the instant case, the Court finds that the first two factors, the public's interest in  
6 expeditiously resolving this litigation and the Court's interest in managing the docket,  
7 weigh in favor of dismissal. The third factor, risk of prejudice to Defendants, also weighs  
8 in favor of dismissal, since a presumption of injury arises from the occurrence of  
9 unreasonable delay in filing a pleading ordered by the court or prosecuting an action. See  
10 *Anderson v. Air West*, 542 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976). The fourth factor – public policy  
11 favoring disposition of cases on their merits – is greatly outweighed by the factors in favor  
12 of dismissal discussed herein. Finally, a court's warning to a party that his failure to obey  
13 the court's order will result in dismissal satisfies the "consideration of alternatives"  
14 requirement. *Ferdik*, 963 F.2d at 1262; *Malone*, 833 F.2d at 132-33; *Henderson*, 779  
15 F.2d at 1424. The Court's order requiring Plaintiff to file his updated address with the  
16 Court no later than June 2, 2017, expressly stated: "IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, if  
17 Plaintiff fails to timely comply with this order, the Court shall dismiss this case without  
18 prejudice." (ECF No. 13 at 2). Thus, Plaintiff had adequate warning that dismissal would  
19 result from his noncompliance with the Court's order to file his updated address by June  
20 2, 2017.

21 It is therefore ordered that this action is dismissed without prejudice based on  
22 Plaintiff's failure to file an updated address in compliance with this Court's May 3, 2017,  
23 order.

24 It is further ordered that the Clerk of Court shall enter judgment accordingly.

25 Dated: June 9, 2017.

26   
27 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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